erosity enough to put them into practice.

BAILWAY LEGISLATION.

crimination in Freight Charges,

The fourth section of the bill is one than

was objected to when it was up for debate before, because it required that the State

gentlemen have conceived interfered with

fioor, said :

section read as follows:

vield to me?

as for ten miles?

ation of a Billin the House

Weckly Times

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1878.

BAILWAY LEGISLATION. We had an article yesterday morning upon the propriety of Government legislation for the regulation of railway traffic, and took occasion to refer therein to a measure now pending before Congress to prevent roads from discriminating against way stations and in favor of through points. We copy to-day, from the Congressional Record, a part of the debate on the bill in the House. The measure was cham-

to one hundred and four, thus showing that State Legislation cannot meet the case. the lower house of Congress, at any rate, is No other corporations in the world were in carnest in the matter. The clause under ever so liberally endowed as have been the consideration in that portion of the debate railroads of this country. The people of which we copy, was the one prohibit- the country have been more than generous ing roads from charging more for in their dealings with the roads, and have a short distance than for a longer a right to demand that the roads shall deal one. A good illustration of the wrong this justly with them. The Graphic, in an arsection proposes to right, was furnished in ticle on this subject, save : the discrimination of the Union Pacific ing the Pacific roads to pro-rote: Freight transportation to the eastern or western ter- munity to any interference with the manne at either end of the line, and carried over themselves and the public. the whole line. The bill referred to seeks While there may be a few honorable exto prevent this. It permits a road to ceptions to this general rule, it must be adcharge as much for carrying freight fifty mitted that such is the rule, neverthelese. miles as for carrying the same freight five and in many instances the managers do hundred miles, but says it shall not charge not seem to be able to comprehend the fact more. It seems to us this is very mild, and that the success of their roads is indissolubly we are unable to see what yalid reason connected with the success of the country gentleman could have for opposing a meas- through which they pass, and that it is thereure which seeks to prevent such unjust diserimination. If Congress has a right to develop the resources of the country. They legislate for the railroads at all, certainly seem to think that the best thing for them the point aimed at by section four of Mr. Reagan's bill is a good point at which to the people, without any regard to the pos-ACQUITTED.

Our dispatches from Topeka this morn-

ing state that in the case of the State vs. Capt. W. S. Tough, for the shooting of Hartman, at the time of the narrow gauge riots last spring, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict of not guilty-a judgment that every fair minded person will cordially endorse. Hartman was killed while participating in a riot, being shot by one of the pose called out by the sheriff to restore order. Capt. Tough was charged with having fired the shot that killed him. This charge Tough denied, and brought witnesses to show that it would not have been erease the revenues of these trunk lines. But possible, under the circumstances, for him what will the public gain? Will they be to have shot the man. But whether he did the gainers at all? Is it not a fact that no same; Capt. Tough was acting, at the time, | road magnate simply intent on filling the as an officer of the law, in dispersing a mob, and if, under such circumstances, it becomes necessary to take life, the act is justifiable. with pleasure that he has been exhonorated of a charge that never should have been brought against him.

A RIGHTEOUS TAX.

We agree wish the St. Louis Pest & Di patch that if Democratic members of Congress wish to do anything that will be both just and popular they should restore the income tax and establish one on inheritances-THE TIMES has frequently advocated the restoration of the income tax, because we regard it as the most righteous tax that could be levied. It can never be burden some, because it never reaches a man who is not able to pay, and requires much only where much has been given. The Post & Dispatch says:
The fact that only those who have large in-

comes or large fortunes by inheritance, oppose these measures should be the stronge possible recommendation in their favor. No man who has an income should object to pay a tax on it when under our general system of taxed that represent no income at all, often no real value whatever, but the opposite fiebt. There is no more just mode of taxatio than on incomes. And let the tax grow in nes, large on large incomes. And apply the same principle to inheritances. Let there be a small or nominal tax only on small inheritances, but let it grow in proportion to like Vanderbilt, for instance, can inherit by eighty millions of dollars it seemsn a outrag that he should not pay one cent to the Govenjoy that royal fortune. In fact, the sudder ster of so much wealth is equal to a revo lution made possible only through the proce tive power of the Government. It is very cratic countries, where the rich and the pow orful carry on the government, there shoul where the people are supposed to govern day, one of the comparatively poorer Roths Sovernment before the will was probated, check for about a million of dollars. We d believe in catering to prejudice again the rich. But if those who are rich and for anate cannot pay a direct tax for the pro tection and peaceable enjoyment of the wealth, then, indeed, this is not the poman's government, after all.

MICS MOSMER AND GARY. The Boston Advertiser gives an account of Gary's new invention for generating electricity with little or no power-and b the use of his recently discovered automatic magnet. The report says that Gary's tage which does not belong to him or it. and Edison's inventions will furnish light for almost nothing, and adds:

Since the first publication of his discover few weeks ago Mr. Gary has received sedevelop his invention and to make it avails ceived offers of assistance, but they left him but little profit for himself; but the ter offers have been made on such term that he will be able to accept them with reat personal advantange, so that he me much more rapidly than heretofor

Several of Miss Hosmer's friends have latly visited Mr. Gary. They have recently re cently retured from Europe and are familia but on examing Mr. Gary's invention the assure him that there is not the least resemblance between the two.

While Eastern oysters planted in California nia waters have grown fatter and larger, they have not been known to inrease in number, but the San Francisco Alia says erally over the State than has heretofo that recently, on the Atlantic shore, up i

Martin writes to the Washington Se ubli- REALF'S BIOGRAPHY AND POEMS.

State Legislatures have been trying for York. some years past to do something of this pioned by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, and was kind but the matter is beyond their conopposed by Potter, Hewitt, and several oth- trol. State Governments cannot give the er prominent members of both parties, but relief required. The railroad interest of was passed, netwithstanding the opposition | this country now forms a national interest, by a vote of one hundred and thirty nine and should be regulated by national laws.

So anxious were the people to insure the against the Kansas Pacific, and which gave rise to the bill of last session, requiring all parts of the country, that we have people to insure the blessings of rapid inter-communion between all parts of the country, that we have people to insure the Congress and the State Legislatures have handed over to any association of individual received by the Umon Pacific from the applying therefor corporate franchises which Kansas Pacific, at Cheyenne, was charged in the aggregate were worth untold sums of a higher price per pound, or per car-load, from that point to San Francisco, than was from the greatest to the smallest, there is charged for the same kind of freight receiv- not a railroad corporation that has not ed at Omaha, six hundred miles east of sought occasions to show how completely its Cheyenne, and which consequently had to managers despise the public, without which be carried six hundred miles further over it could not exist. The managers think first the Pacific roads than the freight received the interests of the community. They look at Chevenne. And it is a well known fact upon themselves as the "chartered libertines" that freight received at a way station fre-quently has to pay a greater sum for its hanghtiest manner the cialm of the comminus of the road than like freight received | in which they carry out the contract between

fore to their interests to do all they can to to do is to squeeze every possible cent out of sible effect of such a course upon their business in the future.

Referring to another "pooling" arrangement, just perfected between some of the leading trunk lines of the East, the Graphic

The megnates of the New York Central New York and Erie, the Pennsylvania Cen-tral and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads net in this city last week and entered into a pooling arrangement on West-bound freight last for five years from the 1st of January next. After that date Mr. Albert Fink will have absolute and arbitrary control over the freight arrangements of the roads represented in the "pool." Mr. Fink may engineer this etter than it has been heretofore managed. he may prevent cutting and generally inone at this conference gave the sligh treasury of his own road without any regard to the effects which such filling might have on the community that gave each railroad its existence, or upon the merchants and farmers, the transportation of whose goods and produce yields the revenue

which it was proposed to increase? Let us look at this matter without speciacles. Railroads have the power to tax incalico or a barrel of flour sold in this coun- act of February, 1862. These debts are ry into the price of which the cost of transortation of the raw material, as well as of e finished pr duct, does not enter. Taxaon without representation was declared by he fathers to be tyranny, and yet their sons cent period almost without protest. It has The second section provides for their pay-Fink can impose a tax on commerce or ap portion the amount of freight to be arried by various trunk lines, perhaps the

cople, through their representatives in Congress and the State legislatures, might fix this tax and a public officer might see that it was properly apportioned. Nobody objects to the rail roads obtaining a fair compensation for the services they render, and nobody denies that the man who puts his money into this kind of property is entitled to a fair return upon a honest investment, but to obtain by dividends upon stock that has been "watered" till it represents five. ten, or maybe fifty times as many dollars as were invested in it,

quite another thing. Railroad corporaions ought not to expect the public to pay for the extravagant, if not dishonest, management of their own officers. All the grea trunk railroads would pay a fair dividend on the actual costs of construction after meeting all the running expenses, were the passenger and freight rates placed at such figures that the public could not and would not complain. We quote again from the Grophie:

of exorbitant rates, but of cutting and dis-crimination of all kinds. Cities, whole secons of country and individual forwarders are discriminated against. At times 100 miles f local travel is charged for at the same rate as 500 inities of through travel. The city of New tork has been discriminated against The whole State of Colorado was under the ban of the Central Pacific Railroad. And the Western papers are now full of complaints in regard to cutting and discrimination.

How long are these arrangements to last

Can Mr. Fink, with all his arbitrary power prevent "cutting?" Will he not have in cer ain cress to look on and "not" see what going on? Every pooling arrangemen deavor to obtain more than the fair valu their service are worth. The public and the forwarding merchan

are not interested in the depreciation of rail oad property. It is not to the permanent interest of either that there should be rail road wars. But their interest is involved in regular rates and no cutting or discrim tion. The favored city or the favored me chant or the favored section has an advan

[Lawrence Standard, 143

The dry weather of October and Novem ber caused much apprehension in regard to the growing wheat. The drought prevented [Kansas Chief.] it from making its usual fall growth, and here was good ground for fear that a cold dry winter would prove very destructive to it. The recent snows, however, and especially the heavy fall of Thursday night and Friday last, have dissipated that fear, and the probability that the ground will remain covered with snow for at least a considera-ble part of winter, affords assurance of a full crop for 1879. This assurance cannot but have a beneficial effect upon business of all kinds. Instead of the supply hand being held back in anticipation of short crop next year, it will now come for ward, and farmers and business men will feel warranted in entering upon commercial enterprises and making expenditures that therwise would have been deemed unsafe With such a crop next year as we had this, immigration will be stimulated to even greater proportions than we witnessed this year, and will be distributed more genproduct of bread stuffs it will be almost in

the strength or money to pursue the case.

On a partial recovery he went to Celifornia from the fortunes. There the woman who was his fate followed, and he took his

It mayes mee a resulte to mis Administration there have been many drunkards who have regimed their lost manhood; but, taking men as they go, they cannot always be recase I think he clearly misapprehended a moderate policy.

It mayes mee a resulte to man who have regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but, taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but taking who made some objection to this bill last regimed their lost manhood; but taking who made some objecti It is for the benefit of the wife and child f the second marriage that Col. Hinton has undertaken this literary work. He asks for such information as the records and les of the State Historical Society contain respecting Col. Realf. He thinks much in-

ormation respecting Realf's career in Kansas time of the John Brown Harpers Ferry just entarged it from an eight column to a stainers are in comfortable circumstances office 1859-60 Col. Hinton also wishes it made known through the Kansas papers thing THE TIMES must be in a most prosperthat he has undertaken the preparation of such biography, and that he desires information concerning Realt's personal reminscences of him such as may be within he knowledge of persons in Kansas, to be orwarded to him as early as practicable. He wishes, also, that any person who may e willing to subscribe for the book or aid n selling it, to forward him their names. Realf's life was a most eventful one. Col. Hinton is an able writer, and will undoubtedly make of the biography, together with the poems, a very interesting book. The task of its preparation could not have oped that many of the Kansas people who knew both Realf and Hinton well will be

The Solema Pledge of the United States."

[Chicago Tribune,14.] The observing reader cannot have failed notice that the ordinary money-lender always prefaces his announcment of his measure of robbery by referring to the solemn pledge" of his victim. The Shy, one paper in each county—the one having lock of the play ignored all other considera-tions, and demanded that what was "nominated in the bond" should be executed. The New York Tribune, speaking for the goldites, thus appeals to the "solemn there is no other way in which the informapledge" as a pretext for the infamous tion can be brought so successfully before scheme to give an extraordinary value to the people. gold. It says.

The solemn pledge of the United States made in 1875 was that the flegal-tender notes should be made redeemable on demand, after a fixed date, in the coin of the United States At that time the United States had no coin a fixed duac, in the coin of the United States had no coin other than gold in which it was pessible to redeem its notes. It has no coin now, other than gold, in which it would be possible to meet for a single week the demand for redemption of notes. The pledge was necessarily understood, when it was made, and necessarily understood now, as a pledge to redeem in gold coin. Cansequently the legal-tender has advanced, not only beyond its market value, considered as a promise to pay 412½ grains of standard silver, but be yound the actual market value either of the standard silver dollar, or of the trade dollar, containing 410 grains of the standard purity. Redemption of notes, as payment of any other coin indebtedness of the United States, in standard silver dollars, would be a violation of the intent and meaning of a solemn pledge of the public faith, as understood by Congre s when it was made, and by the executive depublic credit.

This statement is both a suppre the truth and a suggestion of falsehood. The time for making "solemn pledges" as to contracts between creditors and debtors is when the debt is incurred and the contract for payment is made. The United States have three forms of debt: Bonds issued prior to July, 1870, bonds issued under the Funding act of July, 1870, and leernal commerce. There is not a yard of gal-tender Treasury notes issued under the payable according to the contracts made protests. under the law authorizing the indebted

will state them briefly:

1, As to the bonds and notes issued under the act of 1862 and subsequent acts.

Sec. 5. That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, 2 0 2 and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows: (1) To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States. (2) To the purchase or payment of 1 per cen such fiscal year after the 1st day of July, 1862 which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like man-ner be applied to the purchase or psyment of the public debt as the Secretary shall from me to time direct.

2. As declaratory of the intention of Congress to adhere to the original contract for payment, in 1869 was passed a joint resolution that it is hereby "declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly is the United States notes." 3. The act of 1870 authorized the fund-

ing of all the 6 per cent. bonds outstanding in bonds of lower rate of interest, such new bonds to be "redeemable in coin of the pres ent standard value," the bonds to have this stipulation expressed on their face. These were the contracts made debtor and creditor. The payments were to be made in the coin of the United States, gold and silver being then the standard coins of the United States. The only stip-ulation was that in the act of 1870, that the weight of the metal in the coinage should not be changed, but was to be of the standard existing in 1870. There is no so positively popular, not only with his power to change these contracts. The "sol- party, but with Democrats, and especially power to change these contracts. The "sol-emn pledge" of the United States was to pay the greenbacks and all the other debt in coin—gold or silver—of the United States at the option of the debtor, just as all the other debts of the United States had

Is Twenty-five per cent. too Much

been payable from 1793 down to the con-

[Lawrence Standard, 14] Leavenworth is getting well worked up on the bond question. Some of the people over there are in favor of paying 25 cents on the dollor, others 35 and others 50, while others still are in favor of not paying any at all. From what information can be gathered at this distance, we should udge that 25 cents on the dollar would suit he majority of the people of Leavenworth.
A large number of the citizens of Douglas county have expressed themselves as in fa-wor of not paying more than 25 cents on ty, burnt to a crisp, and Mercy Robinson the dollar, and when they take into consideration the shameful way in which the railroads have treated the county, even that fi-

gure looks big. Can These Things Be ?

The Leavenworth Public Pross makes the B. Gale, Postmaster at Atchison, receipts have been found among his papars, signed by John A. Martin, showing that \$4,000 was wrung from him, at various times, as a condition of retaining the post-office. The Press charges that this money was blackmail, which Gale was compelled by Ingalia Champion's support of himself; and that Gale was reduced from ease to poverty by this constant black-mailing. It may be well enough to state, right here, that the Public Press is wholly unreliable in anything it or its correspondents say of Ingalis. It has been simply a vehicle of personal hatred and ravenge, from the time it was first started. On the other hand, the Champion says this story is false, from beginning o pay regularly, to secure the Atchison pion says this story is false, from beginning f such receipts are or were in existence, somebody must know of them beside the writer in the Press; and the receipts can either be produced, or persons who know of

Republican candidate for Congress in the First North Carolina District, and who has a majority of only 51 (Democratic count). The surface of the product of

HAVES FOR GRANT,

freights and fares on railroads. This is a move in the right direction. Different move in the right direction. Different and child, now destitute in the city of New state and child, now destitute York.

Realf produced a divorce in Pennsylvania, and married again. After that, on a
purely technical ground, the supreme court
revoked the decree of divorce, and ordered

1881 might try to reverse everything done
during the preceding four years. Mr. Bayes
evidently looks upon his policy as the result
to Grant's experience, and it certainly is in
accord with Grant's advice on leaving the
produced a divorce in Pennsylvaduring the preceding four years. Mr. Bayes
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evidently looks upon his policy as the result
to Grant's experience, and it certainly is in
accord with Grant's advice on leaving the
thanks, too, to the mysterious and beneficiventing what we call railroad wars. revoked the decree of divorce, and ordered Presidency. The nomination of a pronounce en influence which religious belief and tem- And while I am on this point I will say the case re-opened. Realf, in the mean- ed 'stalwart' in 1889 would naturally seem to perament exert upon the physical nature, a word or two to my friend from Massachu ime, became sick and poor; so had not Mr. Hayes like a rebuke to his Administra- there have been many drunkards who have setts, whom I see here, [Mr. Dean,] and

US.

IN A PROSPEROUS CONDITION [Galena Banner Dec. 13.] The Leavenworth Times is the largest as nine column, and if appearances indicate any-Kansas City papers are received.

Otathe Progress, Dec. 12.1 The Leavenworth Times is the best daily i "ENTERPRISINGLY CONDUCTED." [Abilene Gazette, Lec. 12.]

The Leavenworth Times has enlarged for

columns. It is an enterpri-ingly conducted

THE BEST IN THE STATE.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS. At its next session the legislature will pass upon the revised laws, and we think it would be a wise act if that body would pass a able to aid the latter in his charitable pur-pose by furnishing such information as is desired, and by encouraging the sale of the Governor in every newspaper in the State This could be done at a nominal cost, and would be of incalculable value to the people, who are supposed to not only know the laws as soon as passed, but to obey them -Fo

wards County Leader. The above suggestion by the Lender is the largest circulation-or, at least by one in each judicial district. The cost of such a means of comparison only, in order to the advertising is comparatively trifling, and prevent charging greater rates of freight for interstate than for State commerce. In-

A New Financial Idea.

N. Y. Herald, 15. Georgia has hit upon a new financia mintions as low as five dollars, and the same size as a five dollar bill. It is lieved they will circulate as currency.

Goes Hack on His Own Fireside. (Garnett Journal, Dec. 14.)

Dr. Isaac Butt, a member of Parliament the Home Rule Party in Ireland. This is a very grave charge to bring against an Irishman in the House of Commons, but Irishman in the House of Commons, but John O'Connor Powers makes it boldly it can interfere with free competition? No justify and require.

Cruel Ingratitude. [Inter-Ocean.]

What ingratitude to talk of Thurman for Governor of Ohio while Uncle William's voice is strong enough to reach across a ten scre field, and Uncle Richard will thereby be left pinning with only a little directorship in a railroad. Uncle Richard could visit more country fairs and kiss more babies in a week than Thurman could in a whole campaign. The Inter-Ocea

A Protest From the Gigwam [Chicago Tribune, i4.]

Sitting Bull, Spotted Tail, Red Cloud Sleeping Bear, and all the rest of them, propose to get up mass-meetings to protest against being transferred to the care of the army. It is their unprejudiced opinion that they ought to have something to say about a matter that deeply concerns them. Our army has never been specially popular with the Indians. They prefer the style of the Quakers.

Hugging to Their Bosoms & Foolish (Inter Ocean, 16.)

What is the matter, that with chean and Kansas worth from \$10 to \$50 per acre, land in the old settled portions of the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States is solemnly pledged. No set to sole the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the Southern people. No set to sole the sole that the carried from one State to sole that the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole than the carried from one State to sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one State to sole the sole than the carried from one sole the sole than the carried from one sole equivalent, or all the obligations of the attention of the Southern people. No set United States not bearing interest, known of men were ever throwing away grander op portunities or hugging to their more foolish delusion.

Grant and Ohio.

[Dayton Journal (Rep).] In saying that Grant is the only ma outside of Ohio who could certainly be re-lied upon to carry the State, we do not wish to be understood as advocating his nomination. We understand very well that there is a large sentimental objection to a third term in the Presidency. We also know that there is a strong opposition to be understand to be understand very well that there is a strong opposition to a third term in the Presidency. We also know that there is a strong opposition to be understand very well to do so, as much for carrying a car-load of freight one hundred miles as for carrying the other third.

We so leave the one as the compensate them; but we do propose to we allow them to charge, if they see proper to do so, as much for carrying a car-load of freight one hundred miles as for carrying it of the people of the country to pay the freight one thousand miles; but we say, "Genso know that there is a strong opposition to him among the old Liberais as well as it one thousand miles; but we say, straight Republicans. Nevertheless he is straight Republicans. Nevertheless he is You cannot take a course that compels You cannot take a course that compels the commodities away with the young generation who have grown into manhood within the past ten who are fascinated with his character and is to-day the strongest man for the Repub-lican nomination in the nation.

Fire in a Lunatic Asylum.

[Salt Lake Tribune, II.] About 1 o'clock on Monday morning fire was discovered in the upper story of the Lunatic Asylum east of thiscity. It broke out in the northwest room, and was disovered by Ambrose Leonard, a lunatic, went to the rescue, but they found Annie White, an insane patient from Davis counatened to do.

remonetization of silver was an eg nistake, and it is folly to attempt he whole world on the subject, or the business men of this country! censure the business men of this country be sause they will not accept eight -five cents in payment of a dollar's worth of product of value.—Busington Hawkeye. Where did not the Hawkeye gets its inat the door with a club to knock down the villain who insults the publisher by offering to pay in silver for his popular and readable paper? The remark about "fighting the whole world on the subject" is non-sense. No nation has any better money sense. No nation has any better money than the United States to-day. The for-

If the temperance men of New York can-not do this they will still have a right to Mr. their present opinion of the dangers of drunkenness, but the merest modesty should ween all roads?

compel them to keep their principles to themselves until they have honor and gen could not have noticed my remarks in reof Representatives to Present Dis-Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, having the

Mr. EDEN. 1 ask the gentleman this har, any more at non-competing point in their line than they charge at compet

asmuch as it seemed difficult for members to understand that this was not an interference with State commerce, and as the committee were very full and clear in their convictions that we neither had the power nor the right to interfere with State comthought we would avoid all ofmerce, we thought we would avoid all of-fense by striking that out, and we made the SEC, 4. That it shall be untawful for an SEC. 4. That it shall be unawful for an person or persons engaged in the transportation of property, as provided in the first section of this act, t charge or receive an greater compensation per car load of similar property for carrying, receiving, storing, for warding, or handling the same for a snorte han for a longer distance in one continuo

free and independent as it is to-day if the Mr. REGAN. I do not see how it can down at a gulp, though his mother is trybill should become a law to charge its own have the effect, because the roads can put ing to make him learn to eat the pulp only rates of freight, make them high or low as their freights as low after this bill is passed and discard the rest. Last Sunday after

shall be no drawbacks, and that like facili-ties shall be extended to all business. It is shall be extended to all business. Mr. EDEN. They will be compelled to take freight from points where there is no water communication at the same rate as ma "." Mr. PHILLIPS. Will the gentleman Mr. REAGAN. I yield to the gentleas from points with which there is water an for a question.
Mr. PHILLIPS. I wish to ask the gencommunication. Mr. REGAN. I can tell the gentleman out."

for freight carried a thousand miles provata I have taken unless in be by insisting that Mr. REAGAN. I am glad the gentleman from Kansas has asked the question, as I might possibly have omitted to speak of through freights. This is the issue through ignorance of the proper method of on that point, and the question which he sharply and clearly presented. Gentlemen wearing a life preserver has called attention to the necessity for instruction in the asks me is one which has been asked by have their choice to give a disk of please, and which I answer with a great are just and alike to all, or to vote against use of that important machine on board all this bill and preserve the power of more required to be charged. The only limitation of the power of the Pomerania declares that while in one the rome and a car-load of freight going fifty come almost unbearable upon this commerce miles shall not be required to pay more in the gross than a car-load of freight carried which now passes over our railroads. a hundred miles. And if the line of translands and a climate rivaling the most favored spots on the earth? Land in Iowa
meet precisely the view which my friend
posed it is this: if in any case, by reabalance in the water were unable to right from Kansas has-if the line of transportation of competition or otherwise, freight is themselves, and so were drowned by the tion be one thousand miles long, and the carried from one State to enother at very means devised for their safety. charged for one hundred miles, or for five vice is worth, whether there is competition

small portion of the time and shall che gentlemen who wish to speak. I fully sympathize with rom the market in order to get a start for cheap transportation back to the market. You cannot do under this bill as has been said in regard to corporations, and compa splendid military record, that we are im-pressed, whether we like it or not, that he has been carried down the Ohio River live I hold that these are the creatures of law hundred and forty miles to Cincinnati, and and should be subject to its there put upon competing lines of railroad and brought back through Pittsburgh and tions But the gentleman in his has incorporated more. It is not merely measure to restrain railroads from some their questionable practices, and I think from Pittsburgh to New York or Philadel- touches these subjects in a very insufficien phia. Mr. PHILLIPS. Will the gentleman way, but it is a piece of legislation to a other interests. His bill proposes to inte-fere directly with the legitimate action

Mr. REAGAN. Certainly; with pleas who was sleeping in the lower room, and who was awakened by the coals of fire falling through upon him. When the alarm was given the warden and his assistants man who ships we will say a hundred carshipping. I will give an illustration, as a shipping. man who ships we will say a hundred car-loads of cattle from Kansas City from mak-ing a rate of freight at which he can carry of theory. of Salt Lake, in the next room, suffocated by the same rates for long distances?

by the smoke. The fire had thus made tances in the State as for short distances?

Mr. REAGAN. I am glad the gentleman stock are shipped every day. These cars amount of about \$100. The origin of the has asked that questson, and I will endeave go in a continuous run to the eastern seafire, it is pretended, is a mystery. But it is or to answer it. In the first section of this board. They are carried at very low rates, likely that the patient White set the house bill we define what interstate commerce is; The cars go together and are returned, on fire, as she had on several occasions and in subsequent sections we limit the op-threatened to do. And then in the last section of the bill we expressly exclude from the operation of the bill all State commerce. We expressly repudiate in the last section of the bill the bill all State commerce. We expressly re-pudiate in the last section of the bill the idea that we can interfere with State com-great bulk, by a hundred car-loads at a

er than it could have been carried directly

allow me to ask him another question?

gentleman a question.

Mr. REAGAN. Certainly.

panies cannot overcome all the obstacles provided in the fourth section of the bill by charging higher rates for shirt. bill to prevent that?

Mr. REAGAN. There is nothing in the board. You virtually shut the market to

well fed, so that he shall have as little reawell fed, so that he shall have as little reawill be shall vote upon his speech he will be
John T. Ford, under whose real
will be cause of someCol. Ingersoll was to deliver the nine out of every hundred drunkards are too that there were short railroads in Massapoor to buy them; no temperance society chusetts and in New England connected supplies them. They cannot be furnished by those who are charitably disposed and who effect of this bill would be to operate the supplies with the control of the supplies with the control of the supplies with the supplies must be contained in the files of Kansas well as the best daily paper put lished in newspapers, during 1856-7, and about the Kansas, Col. Anthony, the proprietor, has and many of them are rich. Cannot these does not treat of lines of road but of lines organize a brotherhood like many that are of commerce, whether composed of one or ous condition. We get That I must be next day after being published, or at the same time the watch the future of the pledged converts as if it is \$100 for a carload from Chicago to Boston, under this bill a railroad compan closely and as generously as their cases demand? Financially there is nothing im- may charge \$100 per carload from Lowel possible in this suggestion. As much to Boston. That, I think, is a full aud com money as New York has generously sent plete answer to the objection made by the the stricken South during the past few gentleman from Massachusetts. Mr. SPARKS. If I understand the ob months would save a large proportion of the men who without such aid are absoliced of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Rea utely sure to relapse into their old habits. [gan] it is to prevent conflicts between rail-

> o the same extent prevent competition be-Mr. REAGAN. I think the gentleman

> lation to competition. I stated distinctly that there is nothing in the bill that can by any means affect competition between railroads, for the reason that we do not attempt to regulate the rates of freight at all: for the reason that we do not compare different lines of road, but leave every road free to adopt its own schedule of rates of

schedules of freight should be posted up as ing points, does not that prevent compet Mr. REAGAN. If the gentleman mean

o take the consequences of the view which his question implies, he will then be fair If railroad companies undertake to carry through freights from one center of trade pensating rates and then charge the way reights with the loss on the carriage through freight, we mean to defeat headache caused by this; and if this is what he means by pre-venting competition, justice and right de mand that to this extent it should be pre-vented. We do not mean by this bill to mequal burdens upon any one, whether at

its interest or competition may induce, as they can put them now. How, then, without interference by this law, being liming can this bill prevent the advantages of wallow the requirement that freight ter communication? We do not prevent "That was a bad whale, wasn't it Joh shall be equal to all persons, that there shall be no drawbacks, and that like facilirates as low as they please.

tlemen from Texas if the effect of this section will not be to compel the same rates way of escaping the justice of the position. Teach the Passengers from to the

all immediate points-the way stations in town and city and county on the lines of which now passes over our railroads.
Mr. CANNON, of Illinois. If I under-

hundred miles, than is charged for one or not. say, as touching the question as to the pre-vention of competition, we know and recog-nize the fact, that railroads cannot competition. nize the fact that railroads cannot carry carry it; and this remark takes away the freight for short distances as cheaply as foundation of the question which the genthey can carry them for long distances, and tleman from Illinois has put. We do not we so leave the bill as to give them the propose to to say that any railroad comstruction in its management as an ordinary hotel fire escape, and that is saying a great

a graceful figure, but she was very homely She called at the White House, and when she had gone with his wife into a private room, Mr. Lincoln expressed his surprise vance certain interests at the expense of

From Kansas City in the State of Mis startled reply.
"There it is in that room." A frank of lish laugh was heard at the moment first. But there it is." The cars go together and are returned, many of them in freight, and the company White House. Major C--can afford to carry them at 50 per cent. less than on the shorter lines. I say that if you A lady, whom they could not see because of the crowd, was singing, in a voice of take away this privilege which exists great beauty and sweetness, some gay song The Major would have moved forward, but Mr. Lincoln detained him, his eyes twink time from these points in the West to the assume they will not accept eight—five cents in payment of a dollar's worth of product or value.—Busington Hawkeye.

Where did not the Hawkeye gets its information about the 85 cent silver dollar? The American silver dollar has three per cent more silver in proportion to gold than the French coin or any others of the Latin the French coin or any others of the French coin or any others of the Latin the French coin or any others of the French coin or ling with shrewd fun.
"Wait a bit," he said. "Don't look at her face yet."

Presently she sang a ballad with such pathos that the Major's eyes grew dim.
"Now go. She's as good and true as be song."
The good word of Mr. Lincoln probably great trade. I will state, for instance that down a line which runs from my own influenced both parties. In a few months they were married, and the union has proved a most happy one.
"I did one wise thing in '64." Mr. Lin-

[Columbus Courier, 12.] a creek, where the spat had been carried for miles on the tide, has been found a bed of Eastern oysters as large as those temptingly displayed in the market and at the solution of the country follow. He soluted the past, and a general betterment of the solutions bying, for purposes of reare replicing, as a little prospecting, as a little prospecting, as a little prospecting, as a little prospecting report of the biral reports of t

Martin writes to the Washing on State and Stat was a Union Democrat before the war, and writer, formerly of Kansas, now resides in the Republisham of the Organizers of of the O can party in North Carolina after the war, and thus been an open and avowed Republi- ard Realf had been personal and literary and has been an open and avowed Republi- ard Realf had been personal and literary ment is the fact that President Hayes seems system, but there is a radical difference believe of the pursue their business in an honest and the fourth section of this bill in its present ing, who would otherwise go if the pursue their business in an honest and the fourth section of this bill in its present ing, who would otherwise go if the pursue their business in an honest and the fourth section of this bill in its present ing, who would otherwise go if the pursue their business in an honest and the fourth section of this bill in its present ing, who would otherwise go if the pursue their business in an honest and the fourth section of this bill in its present ing, who would otherwise go if the pursue their business in an honest and the fourth section of this bill in its present ing, who would otherwise go if the pursue their business in an honest and the fourth section of this bill in its present ing, who would otherwise go if the pursue their business in an honest and the fourth section of this bill in its present ing, who would otherwise go if the pursue their business in an honest and the fourth section of this bill in its present ing, who would otherwise go if the pursue their business in an honest and the fourth section of this bill in the pursue their business. and has been an open and avowed Republican ever since. He says that he expects to
make a square fight for his seat as a Remake a square fight for his sq were together in Kansas as early as 1000.

Col. Hinton writes to F. G. Adams. Secretical thin self to a number of friend so that his death Realf named Col. Hinton as his literary executor, and that he is now at the self-time of the real control of the state of the secretic properties of the state of the secretic properties of the state of the secretic properties of the state of the state of the secretic properties of the state of the state of the secretic properties of the state of the state of the secretic properties of the state of the secretic properties of the state of the state of the secretic properties of the state of the state of the secretic properties of the state of A measure is now pending in Congress work on a bigrophical sketch to be pubstantially the policy of the present Administration in regard to all important questions.

A measure is now pending in Congress work on a bigrophical sketch to be pubstantially the policy of the present Administration in regard to all important questions.

Seidom do we see the allow them, charging as much, and not liste to exercise that power when a measure is now pending in Congress.

The volume is ure presents it elf that is commended to my judgment, but this measure contains within —the price is beyond their reach. The it a dangerous proposition, a proposition directly interfering with legitimate busi finder, but we feel it our duty to call atness, and a proposition which ought not to tention to those things in our city that we receive the sanction of this House, and think need correcting and this charge of think need correcting and this charge of which I ask members estefully to examine

> A Sanday Law Applied to Bab Ingersoll. [Baltimore American, 14]

as they vote for it.

Col. Ingersoll, the distinguished lecture will not deliver his "Lay Sermon on Helat the Academy of Music to-morrow (Sun day). A hint from the authorities to Mr. John T. Ford, under whose reansgement some as possible to receive the needs all the mental cheer thing which is not within the bill at all. In that it was illegal to "open and use theaters, and fellowship that other men can supply. Where are they to come from? Ninety- session, as I now call them to mind, he said the abandonment of the lecture. The warning was given in a friendly semi official way, but as neither the manager nor the lecturer desired to violate the law, it was effective. The present Grand Jury, of which Mr. John W. Davis is the foreman Why, sir, how can that be? The bill has brought about a tolerable trict enforce ment of the Sunday law, and the persons is terested were informed that the Grand Jury would not permit a violation of the law in regard to the use of the Academy for the surpose referred to. Mr Ford had consultations in reference to this matter with the police authorities and Mr. Davis, and the Sunday engagement was cancelled. law is very plain on the subject, and pro vides that "it shall not be lawful to open or use for purpose theaters, opera nouses, dancing houses, etc., on Sunday." In som instances heretofore "sacred" concerts have Mr. REAGAN. That will be one effect.
Mr. SPARKS. That being so, will it not latterly they have been prohibited. seen held in some of such institutions, but

> Lydia Thompson and a Plymon Elder. [Olive Logan's Gessip.]]

Still another couple at the outs are Lydia Thompson and Alexander Henderson. This is also a statement I will allude to as "alleged," though I hear from one who knows all parties that there is no secrecy about it, and that Henderson is trying to get a divorce. The cause, I understand, is the scarcely caseable one, that she broke her question: If railroad companies cannot having a good time. As a blonde burlesquer, I have no tolerance of Lydis Thompson; as a hardworking, energetic woman, she has my admiration. Oil the stage, I hear she is exceedingly modest. graceful and well-spoken. On her last trip across the ocean this way one of brother Beecher's elders was on board, and in a Christian spirit was exceedingly attentive to that "very nice little Mrs. Henderson. to another center of trade at less than com- He wrapped up the tootsies in his own shawl on the storm-tossed deck; he brough the cup of tea to assuage the blinding waves; he shared the prayer-book at the marine service in the saloon on the Sabbath; he mingled his voice with hers in the armonious strains of the Old Hundredth recognize the right to impose unjust and Not a word breathed a soul till the last day; the joke was too good to be curtailed trade centers or at way stations. We by an hour. Then they opened out on mean, so far as the bill will enable us to do him in a body; Mrs. Henderson was Lydia it, to compel those who ship upon railroads Thompson, and he had been paying undue at-This is the section of the bill which some to pay their own freight at such just and tention to the burlesque blonde! The poor rentlemen have conceived interfered with reasonable rates as the interests of com-

John O'Connor Powers makes it boildly against the Doctor. He will fare little part of the bill prescribes rates of freight to any company, whether they be high or low.

Leavenworth, or any man should that goes back on his own kith and kin, and his own fireside.

It can interfere with free competition? No part of the bill prescribes rates of freight to part of the bill prescribes rates of freight to part of the bill prescribes rates of freight to any company, whether they be high or low.

Mr. EDEN. I would like to ask the gentleman one other question. Will not cheefled this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the companies or any two companies, whether the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the concentration of rates of freight between competing the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this beto prevent cities like the effect of this be to prevent cities like the effect of this beto prevent cities like "That was a bad whale, wasn't it John

"Ye-es," replied the little fellow, "Die "Yes, dear.

"Well, he ought to have spit his sk

ship's physician should attend! to this in

either where the life-preserver is placed in

a piece of furniture without necessary in-

erly in case of need. It is about as use

deal. The steamship companies sho

The Match Lincoln Made

[Youth's Companion.]

It was about a year before the fall of Richmond, when both North and Sout

seemed tottering to ruin, that a young lady, who had known Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln for

years, visited Washington. She was an ex-

ceptionally sensible, warm hearted, refine

had not been lucky enough to marry her,

Adding: "L—herself would be much happier of ste were a wife and mother."

A few moments later, Major C-

clunteer officer, thoroughly respected

the President, and a bachelor, came in the study. Mr. Lincoln looked at hi

"Seek my fortune, I suppose,"

"What are you going to do when the wa

No, you can't go to seek it now; busines

That evening there was a reception at the

col said, rubbing his chin, as was his won!

when pleased; "I made that match."

" he asked, suddenly.

woman, gifted with a marvelous voice and

"some good man

take the matter in hand.

to a friend that

houghtfully.

"Listen!" he said.

over, C-

"lobe Ilemocrat, It. The fact that a number of passengers of

rn, 254 at e; white se tern 325/250c. Correc Quet but it a. Sugan-Quet but steady; New Orienns Rick-Good denmand Rece—Good dermind Eggas—Frim; western, 25c, Pong—Bur; Mess, \$7 20a7 6) Briff—Nominally unchanged. Cut Me. 18—Steady. Midbles—Western long clear, \$4 125; short ear, \$1 33%. Anti-lu buyers' favor; prime steam, \$6 22% life preservers on floating around head downward. They had put the preservers BUTTER-Quiet and unchanged; western, СиккsE—Dull and unchanged. Whisky—Steady; \$1 (9)_ф.

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE MARKET

Shar, May. Oars Better and firm; 20% around, cash; Shars Detter and firm; 20% around Februa-EYE-Steady, 43c.

nams, 45,34 c. No sales.

St. Louis, December 17. CATTLE—In fairdemand for heavy; fat ship-ping steers still rule at \$1000125; light, do 13 003 6; butchers steers, \$2 5031 60; cows and helfers, \$2 503; corn fed Texans \$2 504 150; Colorados, \$3 2501; stockers and feeding

CHICAGO, December 17.

anuary; Mige, February; rejected, 274c. Oars Duri and a shude .ower; 20c, cash; Tyr. Steady and unchanged BARLEY-Easter; 9649 36c, eash; extra No. 3, stronger, 32057c.
Poss.—Fair demand and lower; \$5.50, new; \$7.50, cash and January; \$7.75a; 7.75a. February; \$7.85, cash; \$5.50, march.
LARD—Active but a shade lower; \$5.50, cash; \$5.525a. January; \$5.60, February; \$5.674a.
March. Jaren.
BULK MEATS—Easier; shoulders, \$2.61% of 65; short rib, \$3.55; short rib, \$3.61% of 65; short rib, \$3.65% of 65; shoulders, \$3.65% of 65; sh

Market 16c lower; choice heavy, \$1 1522 at light, \$2 50cd 60; mixed, \$2 50cg 70. CATTLE — Beceipts, 5,000; shipments, 1,000 mars tdull and lower; shipping steers, \$400; as 13%; stockers, \$2 40x1 60; nutchers, cows, \$2 00g; 70; steers, \$2 60 30. Shipping steers, \$400 as 13%; stockers, \$2 40x1 60; nutchers, cows, \$2 00g; 70; steers, \$2 60 30. Shipping steers, \$2 60 as 100 cents, \$2 60 as 1

K. C. PRODUCE MARKET

Conx — Receists, 7,880; shipments, 2,800; dail; No. 2, 23%; rejected, 25c.

RYE—Firmer, No. 2, 23%; rejected, 31.

Oats—Firm; No. 25c; rejected, 25c.

HAY—In tair-demand; 95 3997 (0;

Floors—Unchanged; country brands XXX

to fancy, \$1.7592 ib per sack.

Percentage of the first of the country brands.

admission to entertainments is one of them. Charge less and have more of them. More people will attend than when the price is high, the same amount of money will be raised and everybody will be satisfied. Misernbleness.

The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or pin-ing away from a condition of miserableess that no ne knows what alls them, refitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer when they can get Hop Bitlers. See "Truths" and "Proverbs" in another

HOME MARKETS.

SHAY-Strong at \$5 00. REANS-\$2 : 0 per ton, RYE-33e.

APPI E8-2 25g2 to per barrel. Dealers pri-EGGS Wholesale Sattle; retail 20c. LARD-Te per pound, wholesale. supplied, CHEESE-Kansas, 10e good qualities of-WHEAT-No. 2, 70c; No. 3, 65c; rejected, 60

OATS-1756, retail 20c. Local market steady.
CORN-From wasons 25: per bushet.
POTATOES-Dealers prices, wholesale, Early Rose 25c; Peach Blows 40c. From wagons, Feach Blows 25; retail 45cg80c per bushel. Nochange anticipated soon.
FLOUR-Wholesale, choice Family XXXX 22; Golden Eagle, 82 35; Dexter 22 19
Western Rose, 21 30; Waldron W., 82 75; Premium. XXXX, 25 30.
BUTTER-Wholesale, 15; 25; retail choice bought at 20c for family usc.
BRAN-85 per 10n.
SHIP STUFF-810 per 10n.
ONIONS-Per bushet, 43 450c. Retail, 5000c.
POULTRY-Chickens 8 15 35g\$2 00; retail, 85 00 per dozen; turkeys, dressed, retail, 10c per pound. Gerse, 10c per pound dress d, retail; ducks 25c each, dressed.
BROOMCORN-50g70 per 10n, Fxtra hori, 85.
RACON Patril 10c.

engagements in America and came over here and interfered with him when he was BACON-Retail tec, for sides; hams, 17c

Stock Market-BREF Cows-2 date.
BREF STEERS-2 48 4c.
VEAL-444 c.
MUTTON-2 date.
Hous-5 0045 E per cut paid by deales.
Murket a triffe stronger but not steady.

Markets by Telegraph

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. NEW YORK, December 17. Money-Active and firm; \$1 001(al 07; clos g at \$1 65at 05 MERCANTILE PAPER—Prime, \$1 64at 65 Cusross Receipts, \$570,000 The Assistant Treasurer do

CLEARINGS \$10,000,000. MISSGURI 6'S \$1.66. STERLING-Strong; 6) days, 24 83; sight, Courons - 1881, \$1 60%; 1865, new, \$1 60%; 1867. 1 00]; 1868, \$1 00\; new 5's, \$1 06\; new 5\'s, registered, \$1 00\; at 0-\; coupons, \$1 00\; \$1.00%, new *s, registered, 20%, con-on , \$1.0 % of 00%; 10-40s, registered, \$1.00 outpons, \$1.00

URRENCY 6'S—\$1 19".

GOLD—Opened at \$1 0 % and closed at \$1 00.

GOVERNENTS—Quiet and a trifle weaker RAILEDAD BONDS Strong STOCKS-The market exhibited great firm

ness in early death gs and prices advanced a) per cent, but the improvement was su NEW YORK PRODUCE MARGET

NEW YORK, December 17. FLOUR — Active but lower; superfine exstern and State, 23 060-10; common to 0.01, 1 594-01; good to choice, 54-004, 50; to t wheat extra, \$4-509-15; ct. -Unsettled; No Lepring, 89 a 90 kg rage, 97c; ungrated red, \$1000; if \$251 93; No. 2 do. \$1075; u1 0. 1 co. 5 (Sul (S

out 68; ungraded white, \$1 65at cb; No. 2 do, \$1 65; No. 1 do, sales, \$1 65at cb; No. 2 do, \$2 65; No. 1 do, sales, \$1 65\u00e4at 65\u00e4c. RYE-Quiet and unchanged; No. 2, western, Quiet and unco

Sr. Louis, December 17, Floor-Unchanged, WHEAT-Firm er; No. 2 red, 50%, cash; gobje, December; Sojgasbje, January, 20% dige February; No. 3 do, 57c, cash; No. 2 print, 16c Conn-Easter; 29, 429, c, cash; 29, 629, c, lanuary; 33, 439, c, February; 33, c, March;

RYE-Steady, 45c.
Barier-Duit and nothing doing.
Whise Y-Firm, \$1.0 c.
Pork-lower; \$7.607.7c.
DIY SALT MEATS-Very quiet; car lots of losse, \$2.306.76; clear ribs, \$1.366.76; long clear, \$1.666.76.
Bacos-Lower; shoulders, \$1.66c; clear ribs, \$4.475; clear, \$5.60.
LAED-Nominall; \$5.40.
GREEN MEAT-Unchanged; shoulders, \$1.25.66.30; clear ribs, \$1.256.30; clear ribs, \$1.256.30; clear \$1.503.40; hams, 45.645; No sales.

TRUIMS.

Hop stitters are the Purest and the ST. LOUIS STOCK MARKET.

Hogs-Active and lower; light shipping, 2 40az 60; packing, \$2 60ag2 85; butchers o fancy, \$2 80az 90; receipts, 10,600; shipments, 1960.
SHEEP Strong shipping demand and fair butchers inquiry; fair to good, \$2.7 at 25; choice, 55 5003 55; fancy, 55 5604 25. Receipts, 100. Shipments, none.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET FLOUR-Steady and unchanged; spring ex-FLOTE-Steady and unchanges; spring ex-ra, 5: 0at 50; winter extra \$1.035 00. WHEAT-Steady and in fair demand; No. 1, red winter, 80c, bid cash; No. 2, spring, 15/485/4c, each; 15/485/4c, January; 18/46 Sign. F-bruary; No. 3 spring, 69/479c; reject-ol, 15/4c. Cons-Dull and lower; 315/c, cash; 314/c.

C BICAGO : TOCK MARKET. CHICAGO, December 17. celpts, 51,660. Shipments, 1,210.

· KASSAS CITY, Mo., December 17 The "Price Current" reports;--Whear-Receipts, 14,800, snipments, 8,200; slow and unsettled; No. 2, 795ge; No. 3, 745ge; No. 4,715ge Cons. — Receipts, 7,880; shipments, 2,800;

not been a drunkard or a close student of railroad wars which have hitherto been so not afford to take it back at the same rate of a week's labor, for himself and wile to THE BEST OF ALL FOR MAN OR BEAST. its work in militions of cases for than a third of a century; when reached every part of the world; This is the case with the Mexico-flusting Liniment. Every ma-brings intelligence of a valuable bas-saved, the mony of an awful scalle burn subdued, the horrors of them burn subdued, the horrors of rurn-matism overcome, and of a thousand and-one other blossings and merci-performed by the old reliable Mez-MUSTANG speedily cures such nilments of the HUMAN FLESH as Rheum attism. Swellings, Stiff Joints, cutracted Huseles, fingus and Stales, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Polsonous Bites and Stings, Stiffney, Lameness, Olif Sorre, Cleers, Frostbites, Childrins, ore Nipples, taked Breast, and indeed every form of external file-It heals without a Sear. It goes !

> OF ALL FOR MAN OR BEAST. **建设工业产品中华工业的企业的创新的企业**

THE BEST

SPIESDID OPPORTUNITY TO A WIN A FORTUNE, FIRST GRADIST REUTION, CLASS, A. AF NEW LEANS, TUES OF Y. JANUARY 1816, 18

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

CAPITAL PRIZE, SMOO AND TICKETS AT TWO LOLL YES EACH HALF-FICKETS ONE OLLAR,

LIST OF PRIZES Capital Prize. 1 Capital Priz. 1 Capital Prize 2 Pr zes of \$2,50 5 Pr zes of 1,00 9 Prizes of 100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES Approximation Prizes of \$300 ... \$ 2,700

at all prominent points to whom a liberal compensation will be paid Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans Write clearly stating full address, for fur-her information, or send orders to

,857 Prizes, amounting to _____ \$ 10,000

Responsible corresponding agents wanted

P. O. Box, 692, New Orleans, La. All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are inder the supervision and management of ienerals G. T. Beauregard and Jursai A. Ear-

at Bitters Ever Made chu, Mardrake and Dandelion—the old est, best and most valuable medicines it the world, and contain all the best and most valuable properties of all other Bit-ters, being the greatest blood purifier, liv-or regulator, and Health Restoring agent on earth. No disease or little agent. They give new life and vigor to the ages They give new his and vigor to the age and infirm. To all whose employment cause irregularity of the bowels or triusary organs, or who require an appelizer. Tonic, and mild stimmant, these - liters are invaluable, being highly curative todic and stimulating, without intoxica-No matter what your feelings or symp they will not cure or help. Do not suffer yoursel for let your frien offer, but use and urge them to use He mber, Hop Bitters is no vile, dru

For sele by all druggists, Arnold & Hunt Geo. A. Eddy and Theo, Egersdorff, wholesale. GENTS GOD EVERYWHERE

hed drunken nos rum, but the purest and best medicine ever made; the "invaid" Friend and Home, "and no person or lam-ity should be without them. Try the Bit-

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e py only of the Action 10 cents, 2 othing free AGENTS PUB. CO., AGENTS PUB. CO., AGENTS PUB. Phila, Pa IT Sensom St., Phila., Pa When JERSFY. "The Agent who don't take the AGENT." HERALD and have his card insert-d in the AGESTS. TRECT-ORT, will soon find himself to far behind that

Send HEAL